

ERA OF HYSTERIA.

Mr. Justice Holmes, of the Supreme court, tells us that the widespread charges of corruption extend to that tribunal. Of course they do. But there is comfort in the fact. It testifies to the condition upon which the country has fallen, says the Washington Star. It helps to break the force of the charges brought against other tribunals, and against eminent individuals. The era is one of hysteria. Not a small portion of our population is raving. It attacks with verbal fury everything and everybody. What- ever is wrong. Whoever, in office or out, is upholding it is not only wrong, but knowingly and corruptly so. The lawyer? He is a chartered scoundrel, in action before judges no better than himself. Neither truth nor fair dealing is in him. The physician? A maneuverer for rich patients and mercenary in his charges. No prosperous member of the profession would turn out of his gold lined way to heal a pauper. The minister? A pious hypocrite, with his thoughts not on paradise, but on pelf. He has learned the trick of serving both God and mammon, and gives the Creator the short end of the transactions. The journalist? Yellow as a pumpkin. Will advocate any cause and spread full details of the most abhorrent matter to increase the circulation of his newspaper. The merchant? He gives short weight, prefers to sell adulterated stuffs, and amasses a fortune by many kinds of disreputable means. He is willing to make a corner on Easter lilies. The wage-earner? Willing at any time to turn firebug or murderer to force more pay from his employer. Would halt the industries of the whole country if he could in order to win a local strike. The excess of the charges shows their absurdity. A people so far gone could not redeem themselves. Destruction would be not only their just due, but a necessity. There would be no foundation upon which to rear reform.

"There is one loss sustained by druggists that few people know about," said the experienced clerk. "That is in the prescriptions that have to be made over, the same as clerks, stenographers, writers, and artists, no matter how painstaking, occasionally have to do their work over. The most careful clerk in existence is bound to make mistakes sometimes in measuring and mixing. He may pour in too much of some kind of liquid or sift in too much of a certain powder. In most cases the overdose would not really affect the value of the medicine, but the conscientious clerk is not going to take chances on murdering anybody, so he throws away the whole mixture and makes up another prescription."

In the United States alone some billion matches a day are burned, in spite of all the electricity in use and in addition to all the gas and clear lighters. These matches burned in a day amount to over two carloads of the best timber and weigh 50,000 pounds. Some twenty-five tall trees have to be cut to produce this huge pile. If only 24 hours' consumption could be placed end to end they would extend about 30,000 miles, more than the distance around the world. Many of our matches are imported from Sweden and Norway and even Austria. Most of them are "safety" matches.

In certain parts of Peru a chap has to be mighty religious before he can convince a girl she ought to be his wife. An old custom still observed requires a suitor to go to mass at the same hour the girl of his heart does, and for thirty days to let her see that he is doing so. Then, on the thirtieth day to declare his love he offers her holy water as she leaves the church. If she favors his suit she accepts it, but if some other fellow has her heart she turns to her admirer and tells him she is grateful for his solicitude, but that she really doesn't need his holy water, as she used some at the font.

A town in Connecticut has found it necessary to forbid any spooling on stone walls, fences, church or house steps, or curbs and gutters within the town limits. Cupid must have started an epidemic in that drastic and unsentimental town, where even such desperate opportunities as stone walls or curbs are called down.

To argue that people who buy shoes that are not all leather should be kept in ignorance for their own benefit is a kind of casuality of which the country is heartily tired.

The average fat man has it on the thin one in that there are more ways provided for taking it off than putting it on.

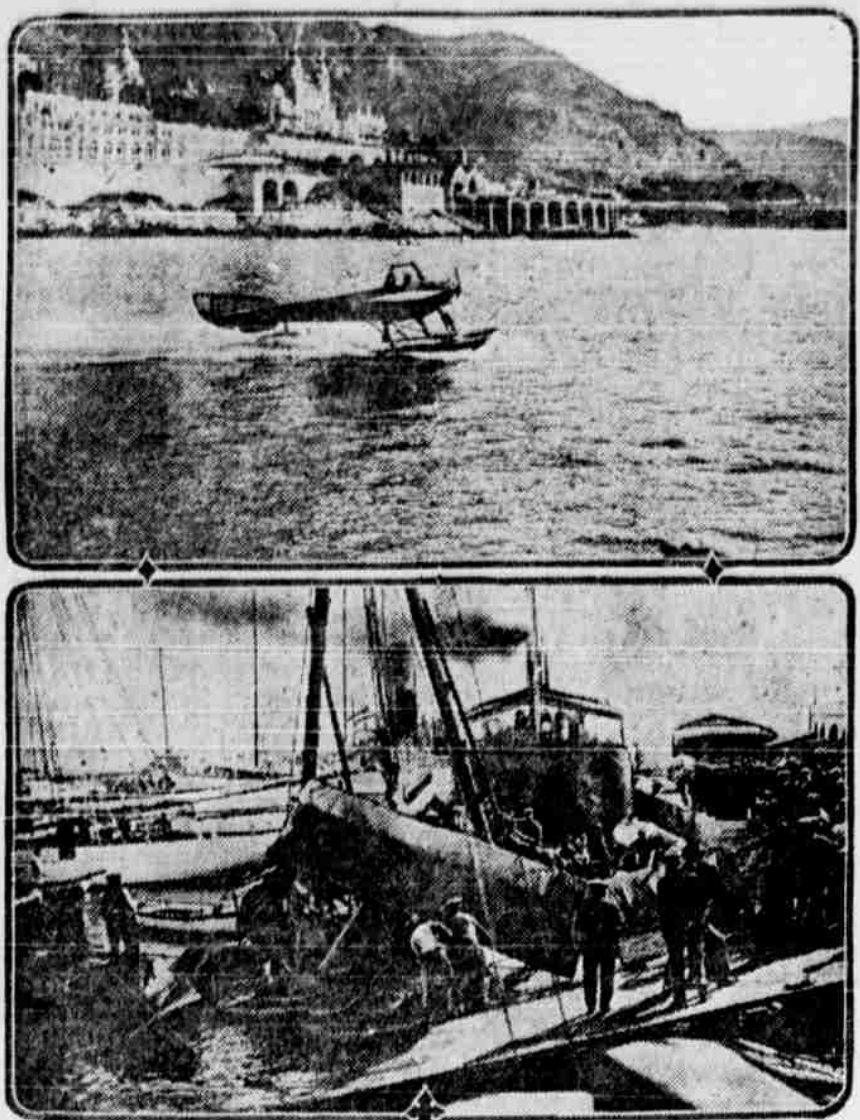
How is it that fudge can be sent by parcel post, though dynamite is refused?

The inventor who steps forward with a church contribution box that rings up fares like a cash register has added appreciably to the high cost of religion.

Considering his limitations, Paul Revere did very well indeed. But think what he could have done with a motorcycle.

At this stage of the game the baseball fan subsists almost entirely on done and hope.

FRANCE WINS GREAT HYDROAEROPLANE RACE



Upper picture—Prevost of France alighting on the water after winning the 500 kilometer international hydroaeroplane race at Monte Carlo, in which he defeated the United States, England, Italy, Belgium and Spain. Lower picture—The wreck of Gandart's hydroaeroplane, which fell during the race, killing the aviator.

IS GIVEN LOVE SUIT

Arkansan Appeals to U. S. Court in Breach of Promise Case.

Girl Given Verdict of \$100,000 by Jury That Was Out Thirty Minutes in Federal Court at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Supreme court of the United States is to have the unusual experience of reviewing a breach of promise case which, in the federal circuit court, was compared to the play "Everywoman," by the attorney for the plaintiff. William C. Faucette has appealed to that tribunal the judgment of \$100,000 given to Loda Anderson, who charged that he had broken his repeated promises to marry her. Miss Anderson told the jury that Faucette came into her life when she was but fifteen years old. At that time he frequently met her as she left her mother's boarding house on errands and always talked to her, complimenting her beauty and commenting on what fine clothing would do for her.



Miss Loda Anderson.

Jan. 1, 1911, she testified, she went to his office at his invitation. Soon after that, she told the jury, he sent her to Central college at Conway, Ark., to fit her to become his wife. She said that there was not any time when she was not in his power. He provided for all of her expenses, including two operations. She was compelled to withdraw from Central college because the president disapproved of her acquaintance with Faucette and she went to Springfield, Mo. While in the latter city she received several endearing letters. This was after she had copied, at Faucette's request, a letter testifying, a letter releasing him from their engagement. She said that he asked her to do this merely to please his family. He would still regard her as previously. Faucette's defense was an attack on Miss Anderson's character. Attorney Chamberlain, for the plaintiff, in summing up the case to the jury, drew his argument from the play "Everywoman," and quoted the play freely. Attorney Blackwood, for the defense, drew a picture of the business man as a prey of designing women.

HOBSON ASKS LARGER NAVY

Former Officer, in Chicago, Says Mikado Presumes on America's Greatest Weakness.

Chicago.—The balance of power in the California land question lies with Japan because of the small navy of the United States and because there is no United States fleet in the Pacific now, according to the views expressed recently by Captain Richmond P. Hobson.

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Jury stripped the case of romance and sentiment and asked the jury to decide two questions: Was there an engagement to wed? And was Faucette responsible for Loda Anderson's moral standing? The jury was out only thirty minutes and returned a judgment for \$100,000, the full amount asked.

SEE NO KISSES IN 2013

Mrs. Barney Hemmick Declares Women Will Then Wear Trousers.

Washington.—In 2013 A. D. men and women will both wear trousers and kissing will be a lost art, according to the prophecy in a new playlet written by Mrs. Barney Hemmick, the fairy godmother of Washington society. Mrs. Hemmick will produce the play for the first time as the curtain raiser to her suffrage play.

HAS BULL THAT GIVES MILK

Animal Was Raised at the Delaware College Experimental Farm.

Newark, Del.—The Delaware college experimental farm has a curiosity in the shape of a Guernsey bull which gives milk. Professor Harry Hayward, director of the farm, admitted the presence of the phenomenon saying: "It is unusual for a bull to give milk, but it is not impossible for males of the bovine family to develop mammary glands." King Boda is the name of this bull and his milk is rich in fats.

MANY LOST ARTICLES HERE

Wonderful Depot in Paris Removed to Larger Quarters—100,000 Pieces Await Owners.

Paris.—The wonderful depot of lost articles, which for thirty years has its temporary headquarters at the Prefecture of Police, is about to be removed to the caserne de la Cite, with its stock of 100,000 heterogeneous articles. According to these figures, one out of thirty adult Parisians loses something every day, and the police depot was really growing too small.

There is a story of one particularly obnoxious lady who lost the same bracelet twenty-three times. She went to fetch it twenty-two times, but the twenty-third time she was too much ashamed to redeem it. However, a few days later she thought she would just go out of curiosity and see if her umbrella was there. Sure enough it was, and as all the employees by that time knew her, one of them said to her with a smile: "Madame, will you not come and take your umbrella?" She had to take it the twenty-third time, even against her desire. We are not told how many times she lost it after that.

Other stories which the police have to tell are scarcely less amusing. Loads of lost articles find their way to the depot after some great celebration. The day after the departure of the king of Spain the most astounding finds were made. The depot received two swords with damask blades and handles of solid gold, a neck chain of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, ear-

WILL ENTER ARCTICS

J. K. Cornwall Will Guide Expedition on Mackenzie.

Party of Writers and Artists Will Explore the Far North That Its Resources May Be Made Known to All.

Edmonton, Alta.—James K. Cornwall, member of the provincial parliament for Peace river, will conduct a party of writers, artists and moving-picture photographers down the Mackenzie river, in the hinterland of Alberta, to the fringe of the Arctic circle, to show the life of the Indian, fur trapper, traders and settlers and the development of the country. A film company will send two machines and an operator. The party will return about the end of the year.

Among others the party will include Mr. Cornwall, who has passed a quarter century in the northland; Charles Russell, the Indian artist of Montana; Emerson Hough, author and special writer; P. K. Miller, scientist, and George Fraser, chronicler.

The route is from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing by rail, along the Athabasca river to the Mackenzie river by way of Lesser Slave and Great Slave lakes, down the Mackenzie to Porcupine, to the Yukon, visiting Dawson and Whitehorse and going thence to Herschell's island.

The explorers, traveling in scows, skiffs and steamers, will visit the numerous trading posts in the north, and it is probable that several photographs will be worked out by the real pioneers of the country.

Mr. Cornwall, who is financing the project, is the head of the Northern Trading company, which operates a line of boats on northern waters. He has been over thousands of miles of the virgin territory, and is known among the dwellers of the north as far as any white man has yet penetrated the interior.

HAS MACHINE TO CUT SKULLS

Doctor Demonstrates Electrical Apparatus for Trepanning—Reduces the Pain.

Chicago.—Skull cutting by machinery is the latest development in cranial surgery. And a doctor in Chicago is the inventor. A secret demonstration was given at a meeting of a medical society and surgeons who were permitted to witness the operation are said to have been greatly interested.

The machine is a cylindrical saw operated at high speed by electricity. A patient can be trepanned by this method in a fraction of the time required by the old chisel and hand-worked saw.

In emergency, it was stated, the new machine can be attached to any kind of electric current. In cases requiring instant operation it is claimed that the new machine will save many patients who formerly would have been considered hopeless cases.

Its greatest usefulness, however, is said to lie in the fact that the number of operable cases will be increased to include many whose weakness of heart action would prohibit them from being anaesthetized long enough for operation by the old method.

His electrically driven saw will rotate at an exceedingly high speed, cutting at a mere touch, so that in the hands of a skilled surgeon the trepanning operation will be relieved of a great portion of its danger.

The machine has not yet been tried on a living subject, for the doctor wanted an authoritative confirmation of his own views.

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ings with brilliants and two hats of naval officers. On another occasion an employee at the opera found a bracelet with diamonds which formed part of the crown jewels and belonged to a member of the Orleans family. A general once found a purse in the Bois de Boulogne. He handed it to the policeman, and a year later the same purse was restored to him with the injunction that he was, according to the law, to be its depository for thirty years, after which time, in accordance with the statute of limitations, he would become the definite owner. The purse contained \$125.

"WILD" CATS KILL SONGSTERS

Wealthy Residents of New Rochelle Park, N. Y., Alarmed by Acts of Felines.

New York.—The wealthy residents of Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, have become alarmed over the depredations of a band of wild cats that is making raids on pantries and songbirds of the park. The cats attack those who chase them. Most of the robins and thrushes and the squirrels have been killed and eaten by the cats. Among the cats are valuable songsters and songbirds. They have colonized in out-buildings of the old home of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, formerly curator of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. The band has increased to more than 100.

WAR REMINISCENCES

SOLDIER ADMITS WAS SCARED

No Possible Escape From Death at Kenesaw Mountain by Order, Afterwards Rescinded.

By way of making him talk, for he was afraid of the reminiscing habit of soldiers and it was nearly impossible to get him to speak of his experience in the Civil war, the woman asked him, "Were you never afraid?" "Of course, I was afraid."

"That sounds human. When were you the worst scared—if you don't resent the word?"

"Not a bit. It is a good word to express one kind of a state of mind. Why, it was at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. We had been fighting all day and driving the other side before us. Just about dusk we came to the foot of the mountain and found the Confederates had strong fortifications well up toward the top of it. Word was sent along our lines that at dawn the next day we were to scale the mountain and take those fortifications. As the word was passed from man to man every face turned white. I never have seen so sick a looking lot of men. At dawn we were to march straight up to certain death, and we had all night to think about it. There would be no possible escape for any one of us. I knew my comrades. There would be no deserters. There would be only corpses, and I would be one of them. I don't know if I was the whitest man in the lot, but I know he would have been hard to pick out. I never have been ashamed that I was scared that night."

"But you are here. How did you escape?"

"Well, some one had blundered. The order had been given, but it was a fool one, and fortunately its folly was seen before we had an American Balaklava. The order was recalled, and in its place we received the same order to move under cover of darkness to a position where our work would have some value. A man doesn't mind fighting. All he wants is to know that he has a worthy cause and is not acting the fool."

PETERSBURG FORT BLOWN UP

Instance Related of the Efficiency of the Engineering Service in the Northern Army.

Blowing up of the Petersburg fort was a desperate attempt to end the siege that had been going on for several weeks and was destined to continue for many months longer. In advancing on Lee's army Grant had been badly defeated at Cold Harbor June 2, 1864, and had also been unsuccessful in cutting off communication between Richmond and the south. A force was left to lay siege to the fortified city of Petersburg while Grant continued operations in other parts of Virginia.

The fort destroyed by the explosion was one of many in the line of earthworks, that, with the Appomattox river, surrounded Petersburg. To break through the defenses in one place and establish a strong position would have brought about a quick end of the siege and perhaps have hastened by a little while the surrender of Lee's army. The success of the explosion, though not taken advantage of, was an instance of the efficiency of the engineering service of the northern army.

Equal for Him.

An American naval officer brought a Chinese servant named Quong home with him from the far east. One day the Oriental asked permission to attend a funeral.

"Go ahead, Quong," consented the officer. Then he supplemented: "I suppose you will place different kinds of food on your dead friend's grave, as they do in your native country?"

"Same as in China," said Quong.

"Now, Quong," continued the officer, good-naturedly, "when do you think your friend will come up to eat what you have placed on his grave?"

"Allee samee time that 'Mellian' man comes up to smell flowers you put on his," retorted Quong in the same spirit.

Her Only Imperfection.

At one time a certain Major Hill charged Lincoln with making defamatory remarks regarding Mrs. Hill. Hill was insulting in his language to Lincoln, who never lost his temper.

When he saw his chance to edge a word in Lincoln denied emphatically using the language or anything like that attributed to him.

He entertained, he insisted, a high regard for Mrs. Hill, and the only thing he knew to her discredit was the fact that she was Major Hill's wife.

How He Was Done.

An Irishman went to the sutler, an old skinflint, and asked the price of a quart of cider. "Twenty cents," replied the sutler. "Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat.

Pat, upon drinking one pint, asked: "How do we stand?"

"I owe you a pint," answered the sutler.

"And I owe you one, so we are straight."

Stupid Postmaster.

An Irish recruit went to the chaplain, who acted as postmaster, and asked if there was a letter for him from Biddy.

"Your name, sir?" said the chaplain.

"Me name?" said the recruit. "Why don't you look on the back of the letter?"

"Awful Prospect."

"Pop, did you look like me when you were a boy?" "Yes, Willie; why do you ask?" "Oh, nothing."—Puck.

VETERANS TO MEET ON BATTLEFIELD

Big Reunion of Survivors of Civil War at Gettysburg on July 1.

40,000 EXPECTED TO ATTEND

Men Who Wore the Blue and Gray to Again Gather on Ground Made Memorable by Historic Conflict.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON.—During the first four days of July the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., will again be the scene of a meeting of the Blue and the Gray, but this time they will meet in amity and affection. A half-century will have passed since last these men of two great American armies met on this northern field. Then they were face to face in deadly conflict, for the issue, it was well understood to both contending forces, was the success of the southern cause, or the beginning of its defeat, to be followed by the restoration of the Union as it had been before the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter.

The United States government and the government of nearly every state in the Union have combined to make the Gettysburg reunion of the soldiers of the north and south one of the great peace events of the century. The state of Pennsylvania some time ago appointed a "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg commission" to make preparations for the four days' reunion, at which Pennsylvania as a state was to act as host to the veterans of the war between the states and to the thousands of visitors who would follow their march to the field of battle, and appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose of entertaining the veterans.

40,000 Veterans Expected

It is expected that 40,000 veterans of the war, not all of them, however, survivors of the Gettysburg battle, will be found encamped upon the field when reveille sounds on the morning of July 1. It will be a different reveille than that which the rifle and drum corps of the two great armies sounded fifty years ago. The call to awakening will be a call to a peaceful celebration while the call to the awakening in July, 1863, was a call of armies to conflict and, to thousands of men, a call to death.

For years the veterans have been looking forward to this reunion. It is probable that there will be present many thousands of survivors of the battle. The United States government under an act of congress has appropriated money for the preparation of the camps and for the messing of the soldier-veterans. The average age of the men engaged in the Civil war was only eighteen years, but fifty years have passed since these soldier boys fought at Gettysburg, and so if the computation of age was a true one the average years of the veterans who will meet in Pennsylvania in July will be about sixty-eight years. Many of them, of course, will be much older and a good many of them, men who entered at ages ranging from fourteen to seventeen years, will be younger, but all will be old men as the world views age.

Many of the states of the Union, north as well as south, have made appropriations to send their veterans to the Gettysburg reunion and to pay all other expenses. The battle of Gettysburg is recognized as the turning point of the war between the states. It has been called time and again one of the decisive battles of the world. Generally it is recognized that Gettysburg decided the great conflict, helped in the decision probably by the fall of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, which took place virtually at the moment that the conflict on the Pennsylvania field was decided in favor of the northern arms.

The preparations which the government is making to care for the veterans at Gettysburg are interesting. They have been under the charge of James B. Aleshire, quartermaster general of the United States army, and Henry G. Sharpe, commissary general of the United States army. Two years ago last March 14,000 regular troops were gathered in camp at Texas. The health of the soldiers throughout the Texas encampment was almost perfect, made so by the plans which had been carefully laid to see that perfect sanitation was maintained. The United States army was taught a lesson by the Spanish war, when lack of proper sanitary precautions and unpreparedness in other ways cost the government the lives of more men than were sacrificed to the bullets of the Spaniard.

The estimates of the commissary and quartermaster authorities are based upon an attendance of 40,000 veterans. It probably will cost the government about \$360,000 to act in part as host to the survivors of the battle and other veterans who attend the Gettysburg reunion.

Big Task to Feed Men.

The survivors of the war from the north and south who will be present, being old men, must be cared for in a way which would not have been necessary fifty years ago. The messing of the veterans will require 400 army ranges, 1 great field bakery, 40,000 mess kits, 800 cooks, 800 kitchen help-men and 120 bakers. This helping personnel will be required to be in camp for at least seven days, and many of them for a longer period, for the purpose of installing the field bakery, the field ranges and in dismantling, cleaning, packing and storing material after the encampment is over.

The old soldiers are to be supplied with fresh meat directly from refrigerators cars drawn upon the field. They will be given fresh vegetables and special bread with the best coffee and tea which the market affords. For them it will not be a case of hardtack, bootleg and poor bacon.

The Battle of Gettysburg commission of the state of Pennsylvania has a large sum of money at its disposal

for the entertainment of the visiting veterans, and the thousands of persons who will accompany them. Hospitality is to mark the days. Fifty years ago Pennsylvania aided in the work of repelling the visitors from the south. In early July next the same state will have its arms wide open in welcome to the men wearing the gray. Entertainments of various kinds will be offered the visiting veterans, but it is pretty well understood that their deep interest in revisiting the scenes where they fought, Little Round Top, Oak Ridge, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Rock Creek, the Stone Wall and other places will hold them largely to the pleasures and to the sadnesses of personal reminiscences. Arm in arm with the Union soldiers the Confederate soldiers will retrace the battleground. They will look over the field of Pickett's desperate charge. They will retrace the marching steps of Longstreet's corps. They will go to the place where Meade had his headquarters and to the place from which Lee directed his southern forces in battle.

Pennsylvania is going to make a great celebration of peace of this fiftieth anniversary of what probably was the decisive battle of the war, although it was ended nearly two years before the war ended. Other states will help Pennsylvania in its work, and from every section of the country, north, east, south and west, the veterans will assemble, most of them probably to see for the last time in life the field upon which they were willing to die for the sake of their respective causes.

The veterans will not be directly encamped in the Gettysburg park, which is dotted with monuments to the various commands which took part in the fight and which is laid out in approved park fashion, with fine drives and beautifully kept lawns. There will be two camps, known as No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 will cover 149 acres and No. 2 will cover 44 acres. The layouts of these camps are based on the use of conical tents, each of which will, without crowding, accommodate eight persons. Inasmuch as accommodations are to be furnished for 40,000 visitors, 5,000 tents will be required to give quarters to the visiting hosts.

The quartermaster general in a report says: "It is assumed that the meals will be served to the visitors in a manner similar to that used by the regular troops when in camp for short periods; that is, by having each man go to the kitchen with his mess kit to be served there and dining in his tent or other convenient places."

Visitors to Be Cared For.

Every possible care is to be taken of the visitors. The sanitary arrangements which have been made are said to be the best that are possible and they are the result of careful study by medical officers of the service. All the experience of the past has been drawn upon to make it certain that the health of the veterans will be conserved while they are in camp.

With so many thousands of old soldiers in attendance, and taking into consideration the probability that the weather will be warm, it is expected that there will be sickness, but the United States government and the state of Pennsylvania are preparing for a hospital service which shall be adequate to any contingency. There will be hospital corps detachments present ready to render first aid to the injured, and there will be many field hospitals with surgeons in attendance, where the sick can receive instant attendance.

It is said that this contemplated reunion has induced more interest among the old soldiers of the north and the south than any event which has happened since the day that the war closed. There is today at Gettysburg a great national park, in which is included a cemetery where thousands of soldier dead are buried. The United States government and the legislature of Pennsylvania worked together to make a park of the battlefield and to mark accurately every point in it which has historic interest. When one goes to the field he can tell just where this brigade or that brigade was engaged, just where this charge or that charge was made and just where the desperate defenses of positions were maintained until the tide of battle brought either victory or defeat to one of the immediate commands engaged.

It was in 1895 that congress established a national park at Gettysburg and gave the secretary of war authority to name a commission "to superintend the opening of additional roads, mark the boundaries, ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of troops engaged, to acquire lands which were occupied by infantry, cavalry and artillery, and such other adjacent lands as the secretary of war may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield."

When the Union and the Confederate veterans reach Gettysburg on June 30 next they will find on the scene of the old conflict between five and six hundred memorials raised in commemoration of the deeds of their commands on the great fields of the Pennsylvania battlefield. There are, moreover, 1,600 markers placed to designate historic spots. There are great towers built upon the field by the government so that bird's-eye views can be obtained of the entire scene of the battle. Fine roads have been constructed and everywhere attention has been paid to every detail of the least importance in setting forth the history of one of the greatest battles ever known to warfare.

It is expected that much good will come from the reunion of the Blue and the Gray on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Time has healed many wounds. The old soldiers have forgotten their animosities more readily than have the civilians. It is thought that this great coming together in peace of two once conflicting hosts will mark the passing of the last trace of the bitterness of the war between the states of this great Union.

Impatience.

Patience—Small panes of glass are set into the side of a new fountain pen so the quantity of ink it holds can be seen readily.

Patience—Some people are too impatient! Why can't they wait until the ink comes out on their fingers to find out?